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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/797,695	03/10/2004	Ziv Haparnas	1005-09-01 USP	4321

42698 7590 06/26/2008  
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EXAMINER
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RICHARDSON, THOMAS W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2144

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/26/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-20 are pending for examination.

Claims 1, 3-6, 8, 11, and 13-19 are amended.

Claims 2, 10, 12, and 20 are cancelled.

Claims 1, 3-9, 11, and 13-19 are rejected.

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
2. In addition, applicant asserts that cited reference Lewis (US 2002/0194331) directly teaches away from the claimed invention "by suggesting transmitting an incoming call notification only if the mobile station is fully engaged." Applicant is reminded that "the prior art's mere disclosure of more than one alternative does not constitute a teaching away from any of these alternatives because such disclosure does not criticize, discredit, or otherwise discourage the solution claimed..." *In re Fulton*, 391 F.3d 1195, 1201, 73 USPQ2d 1141, 1146 (Fed. Cir. 2004). Applicant fails to point where Lewis directly criticizes, discredits, or otherwise discourages the use of his invention when a mobile device is not fully engaged. Thus, Lewis is not withdrawn as being an improper prior art reference.

### ***Response to Amendment***

3. The amendment filed 09 May 2008 is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added

material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: Claims 1 and 11, the addition of the limitation “without regard to the call state of the mobile device” is not supported by the specification.

Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claims 1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 14, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being unpatentable over uReach.com, “the all-in-one communications service” (hereinafter uReach).

6. As per claim 1, uReach teaches a method of managing telephony events associated with a mobile device from a general-purpose computer, the method comprising:

monitoring first data directed to the mobile device over a wireless communications network, wherein the first data causes the mobile device to execute one or more first telephony events (page 1, where the calls for a phone number may be routed to a cell phone, also page 2, where a notification of a new message may be sent via page or a phone call);

determining whether the first data belongs to one or more predetermined categories of data designed to be forwarded to the general-purpose computer (page 1, where a voice mail call may be directed for listening over a PC)

generating second data from the first data, in response to determining that the second data is needed to cause the general-purpose computer to execute one or more second telephony events that are equivalent or similar to the one or more first telephony events that are designed for execution on the mobile device (page 1, where a voicemail message may be directed for listening over a PC if the call is not taken by the first device, which may be a cell phone, also page 2, where notifications may be sent to various devices using various methods, such as email or instant message);

forwarding the first data or, where needed, the second data to the general-purpose computer, without regard to the call state of the mobile device, in response to determining that the first data belongs to the one or more predetermined categories (page 1, where a voicemail message may be directed for listening over a PC if the call is not taken by the first device);

wherein the general-purpose computer receives the first or the second data and executes the one or more second telephony events using additional resources available on the general-purpose computer which are not available on the mobile device (page 1, where a voicemail message may be directed for listening over a PC if the call is not taken by the first device. Also page 2, where access may take place in different forms, such as over the phone or over the web, showing that different resources may be used between devices).

7. As per claim 3, uReach further teaches forwarding the first or second data to the general-purpose computer directly over an IP based connection (page 2, where access may come from a Web-enabled device or over the Web by a PC (as is page 1, where

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voicemail may be accessed by a PC. It is well-known in the art that the Internet is an IP based network, so using the IP protocol is inherent when using a PC over the Web).

8. As per claim 4, uReach further teaches forwarding the first or second data to the general purpose computer directly over a TCP/IP based connection (page 2, where a notification may be sent via email, which is commonly known in the art to utilize TCP connections, as is the case with POP and SMTP).

9. As per claim 8, uReach further teaches that the one or more predetermined categories defines a set of executable telephony events (page 1, where messages may be voicemail messages).

10. Claims 11, 13, 14, and 18 are substantially the same as claims 1, 3, 4, and 8, directed toward a system rather than a method. uReach inherently uses a system containing devices such that the mobile device and PC may connect, send, and receive messages. Therefore, system claims 11, 13, 14, and 18 are rejected under the same basis as method claims 1, 3, 4, and 8.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

11. Claims 5-7, 9, 15-17, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over uReach as applied to claim 1 above, further in view of US 2002/0194331, Lewis et al.

12. As per claim 5, uReach does not expressly teach the use of a UDP connection. Lewis teaches a method and system for call notification wherein:

the notification is forwarded to the second device directly over a UDP/IP based connection (paragraph 22, where the system uses voice over IP (VoIP), which is commonly known in the art to use the UDP protocol to send messages).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize the UDP protocol as Lewis over the Web such as in the system as taught by uReach. UDP is known in the art as an alternative to TCP for message delivery, and it would have been obvious to try from a finite number of identified, predictable solution, with a reasonable expectation of success. UDP, as well known in the art, offers faster and more efficient transfer, but does not provide delivery guarantees such as that of TCP. Thus, for the predictable and well known result of faster and more efficient transport, it would have been obvious to use UDP.

13. As per claim 6, uReach does not expressly teach sending messages by way of a wired internet connection.

Lewis teaches a method and system for call notification wherein:

the notification is forwarded by way of a server device connecting the first and second devices over a wired Internet connection (Figure 1, where the serving MSC and is connected to the SCP through a wired network, and the data is sent to the home MSC through that wired network).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a wired connection such as that taught by Lewis in a system such as that taught by uReach. uReach simply states that notifications may be sent in a variety of ways (page 2), but does not specifically state the connection those are sent over. It

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a notification sent to a PC or phone via email, phone call, or instant message may be sent over a wired connection, such as that which communicates call notifications in the system as taught by Lewis (Figure 1).

14. As per claim 7, uReach further teaches that the server device performs the step of generating the second data (page 2, where the notification originates from the uReach.com account and is delivered to the devices).

15. As per claim 9, uReach does not expressly teach that the telephony event must be at least one of answering an incoming call, ignoring an incoming call, and discontinuing an incoming call.

Lewis teaches a method and system for call notification wherein:

the set of executable telephony events comprise at least one of answering an incoming call, ignoring an incoming call, and discontinuing an incoming call (paragraph 69, where the user selects from a list of options regarding the incoming telephone call, including taking or forwarding the call).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the notification as taught by uReach may include notification of current calls.

uReach teaches that all calls may be forwarded to voicemail if selected by the user, and notifications are sent as messages arrive. In addition, calls may be forwarded to one or more devices, so that the user has an option of taking the calls at a device. It would be beneficial to provide a notification for incoming calls with selections such as that taught



by Lewis, as it would allow the user to have a notification of the call as well as the message received.

16. Claims 15-17 and 19 are substantially the same as claims 5-7 and 9, directed toward a system rather than a method. Lewis teaches a system as well as a method (title). Therefore, system claims 15-17 and 19 are rejected under the same basis as method claims 5-7 and 9.

### ***Conclusion***

17. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

uReach.com "uMessage" teaches messaging capabilities of uReach services.

US 7 386 588, US 7 209 949 Mousseau et al teaches a system and method for pushing information from a host system to a mobile device.

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US 7 292 588, Milley et al teaches wireless network computing.

US 7 269 602, Kaappa teaches a method and device for allowing establishment of a device management tree for mobile devices.

US 7 209 955, Major et al teaches a notification system and method for a mobile device.

US 6 959 330, McIlroy teaches sync-time ROM image binding for limited resource devices.

US 6 829 655, Huang et al teaches a method and system for server synchronization with a computing device via a companion device.

US 2005/0066037, Song et al teaches a browser session mobility system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS RICHARDSON whose telephone number is (571) 270-1191. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 8am-5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TR  
6/20/2008

/William C. Vaughn, Jr./  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2144